

## RATE BILL TO BE PASSED

Republican Conference Decides to Push Railroad Legislation.

## MADE A PARTY MEASURE

Considered a Victory For Roosevelt—The Test Vote Stood 107 to 44—Resolution Adopted Instructing the Committee on Rules to Provide For a Vote on the Bill.

Washington, D. C.—The Republican members of the House of Representatives decided in conference to pass a railway rate regulation bill. No particular bill was introduced, but it is probable that the measure introduced by Representative Townsend, a new member from Michigan, which gives the Interstate Commerce Commission the right to fix rates and creates a court of transportation to pass upon appeals from the commission's rulings, which received the vote of the majority, will be adopted. It may be amended, as forty or fifty Republican members who are unwilling to be bound by the action of the conference, do not like the Townsend bill as it stands. The Pennsylvania Republicans are all opposed to it. They decided to vote against it. The Republican conference was held in the hall of the House and was well attended. The Pennsylvania delegation made an effort to secure adjournment so as to allow more time for considering the subject. That proposition was voted down, 107 to 44. When that vote was taken several members of the Pennsylvania delegation quit the meeting, but all except Mr. Mahon returned.

The Pennsylvania delegation made a declaration from Chairman Hepburn of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee that the meeting was not a caucus, but a conference, and for that reason the approval of the program by it does not bind any one. The action was merely advisory, Mr. Hepburn held. Had the meeting been called a caucus, the Pennsylvanians would have bolted.

The action taken by the conference is regarded as a victory for President Roosevelt. His supporters had the votes to turn the so-called conference into a caucus, thus making its action binding, but they did not choose to use their power. They believe that they will be able to pass the bill without the assistance of the Republicans who are objecting so vehemently. They hope, however, that the objectors will not become bolters on the final vote.

**Atchison Found Guilty.**  
Washington, D. C.—"Flagrant, wilful and continuous violations" of the law during the past five years is the way in which the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad is arraigned in a decision promulgated by the Interstate Commerce Commission on "the alleged unlawful rates and practices" of that road in the transportation of coal mine supplies, involving also the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. The main points of the decision, summarizing the way in which it is alleged the law has been violated and disregarded, are as follows:

"The act to regulate commerce requires carriers to publish and adhere to their tariffs. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company has for the last five years wilfully and continuously violated the provisions of this law in the respects above stated.

"February 19, 1903, the so-called 'Elkins bill' was enacted, providing that carriers should in no case transport traffic until a tariff had been published, and that the published tariff should be observed, and providing a penalty of not less than \$1000 nor more than \$20,000 for each offense.

"The provisions of this statute extend both to the railway company which grants and the party which receives the concession. Both the Santa Fe and the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company systematically and continuously violated the provisions of that act in the particulars mentioned on the day of its passing down to November 27, 1904, when the tariffs under which this coal moved were reduced in all cases \$1.15."

## BRYAN GIVES \$2500.

Helps to Raise \$20,000 For Illinois College, of Which He is a Trustee.

Jacksonville, Ill.—Illinois College is now richer by \$20,000 as a result of the visit of W. J. Bryan, Chairman of the Board of Trustees. Mr. Bryan took the initiative at a meeting of the board in raising funds for the college and headed a subscription list with \$2500. John A. Ayers, William Brown, Julius E. Strawn, M. F. Dunlap, Andrew Russell, Judge Owen P. Thompson, Thomas Worthington, Judge Charles A. Barnes and other members of the board followed the example of Mr. Bryan with subscriptions of varying amounts, and when the board adjourned additional funds to the sum of \$20,000 were announced.

## NEW MITCHELL INDICTMENTS.

Six Charges of Bribery in Connection With Land Frauds.

Portland, Ore.—The Federal Grand Jury indicted United States Senator John H. Mitchell for bribery on six counts, in connection with the land frauds investigation.

State Senator George C. Brownell was indicted at the same time on four charges of subornation of perjury.

Report From Jap Surgeons.

Reports of surgeons of General Oku's army show that since the beginning of the campaign about 5000 men were killed and 20,000 wounded, of whom sixteen per cent. have died. There were only forty deaths from sickness.

Cardinal Denies Charges.

Cardinal Gibbons denied Senator Bard's charge that the Catholic Church had attempted to influence his conduct regarding distribution of funds for Indian schools.

## FOUND SLAIN IN HIS SLEIGH

George Williams, of Watchung, N. J., Murdered in a Lonely Spot.

George W. Wood, Supposed to Be Suffering From Aphasia, Arrested For Crime in New York.

New York City.—Telling a disjointed story with his mustache removed, George H. Wood, who is wanted in connection with the murder of George Williams, a grocer, at Watchung, N. J., was locked up in Police Headquarters. Wood seemed to be mentally disordered, and Dr. George M. Ball, after an examination, said he was not under the influence of drugs, but was apparently suffering from aphasia.

The Detective Bureau called up Chief of Police Kiehl, of Plainfield, N. J., who read off a description of the alleged murderer of Williams. It tallied with the description of Wood except as to age. Wood says he is twenty-six years old, but the man who saw the supposed murderer of Williams thought the man was thirty-five years old. The murderer was described as having a mustache. Wood was clean shaven, but he said he removed his mustache on the day of the murder.

Plainfield, N. J.—Sitting bolt upright in his sleigh, dead, with a bullet in his back, showing he had been murdered by a coward who had fired at him from behind, George Williams, of Watchung, thirty-two years old, was found at noon on the road to Millington.

"Killed by a highwayman for his money," was the first judgment for Williams, who was a prosperous grocer, had been known to carry goodly sums. But that simple explanation failed and mystery shrouded the case when search of his pockets revealed his cash and papers untouched.

About 10 o'clock p. m. a stranger alighted from a Plainfield trolley car near the Washington Hotel and inquired at that place where he could get somebody to drive him to a Mr. Pollock's house on the road to Millington. He was directed to George Dembler, in Watchung, but Dembler was not at home. George Williams consented to drive the stranger to his destination.

The two started off together in a sleigh. That was the last seen of Williams alive. At noon Eugene Pope, passing along the road, came upon the sleigh and its ghastly freight. The spot where the crime was committed is surrounded on either side by a dense wood. Pope rushed to John Miller's farm house near by and gave an alarm. An examination of Williams' pockets showed a wallet containing checks on Plainfield banks and a pocketbook with a large sum of money. Williams conducted a large bakery in Brooklyn until two years ago, when he removed to Watchung and opened a grocery store.

## NEW YORK CORONER GUILTY.

Jury Convicts Dr. Jackson of Demanding a Bribe From Lawyer.

New York City.—Coroner Moses J. Jackson was found guilty by the jury that has been trying him for soliciting a bribe to secure the abortion of a homicide case. The jury recommended mercy.

The crime of which he is convicted is punishable by a maximum of ten years imprisonment and \$5000 fine. His conviction will vacate his office and disqualify him forever from office holding in this State unless the judgment is reversed. The Governor appoints his successor to serve until the end of the year.

Dr. Jackson was convicted on the charge of soliciting a bribe of \$500 from Benjamin Reass to clear "Dr." John W. Alexander, who was arrested on the charge of having caused the death of a woman by a criminal operation. Jackson was sent to the Tombs to await sentence.

## MRS. ROGERS GETS REPRIEVE.

Vermont Sheriff Feared Delay Until Hour For Execution.

Windsor, Vt.—The messenger bearing the reprieve of Mary M. Rogers, the convicted Bennington murderess, to June 2, from Governor Bell to Sheriff H. H. Peck, did not arrive until the morning of the day set for the hanging. His coming ended the anxiety of the Sheriff that the reprieve might not reach him before 2 o'clock p. m., which had been the time set for the execution. The death warrant was read to Mrs. Rogers according to law, and was followed by the reading of the reprieve. For the first time the prisoner showed emotion. Tears ran down her cheeks, and she was unable to speak.

## SUBMARINE BOAT'S RECORD.

The Simon Lake Steams at Six Knots When Submerged.

Newport News, Va.—The Lake submarine boat Simon Lake X, in her final test in James River, made a record for submergence. She filled her superstructure in nine and one-half minutes, the previous record, made by a French type, being fifteen minutes. She was then submerged to a depth of thirty-eight feet and rose to the surface again in thirty seconds. The vessel's speed was nine and one-half knots on the surface, eight and one-half with decks awash, and six knots when submerged. Commander Land, of the Argentine Republic Navy; Capt. Dechair, of the British Navy; and two other foreign officers were aboard during the tests.

The boat has been sold to a foreign government and will soon be dismantled and shipped.

## Strike Oil Near Shreveport.

Crude petroleum has been found in paying quantities at Caddo City, a few miles from Shreveport, La. Last July a company of Shreveport men began drilling. They kept working against obstacles, until last week, when oil in vast quantity was discovered. The best quality of gas was found as well.

## Hungarian Cabinet Resigns.

Premier Tisza presented the resignation of the Hungarian Cabinet to the Emperor.

## MINOR EVENTS OF THE WEEK

### WASHINGTON.

The House Committee on the Judiciary by a vote of eight to five ordered a favorable report on the Clayton bill repealing the Bankruptcy law. A minority report will be made to the House by Mr. Powers, of Massachusetts.

Senator Platt's bill relieving automobile owners of the necessity of drawing gasoline fires before boarding ferriesboats passed the Senate.

Display of force, it is feared in Washington, may be the only means of bringing the Venezuelan Government to listen to claims of American citizens.

The State Department has amended the protocol under which it is proposed to administer fiscal affairs in Santo Domingo.

Speaker Cannon declined to attend President Roosevelt's dinner to the Supreme Court Justices because he was unwilling to concede social precedence to the Justices.

The President asked Congress to provide for the collection of divorce statistics.

President Roosevelt and members of the Cabinet made gifts to the Hanna memorial fund.

### OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

The production of rubber has proved commercially successful in Hawaii.

Fifteen American warships sailed from Luzon, P. I., southward to maintain neutrality in the archipelago.

General Corbin, commanding the Philippine Division, announces the death from acute septicemia at Camp Bumpus of First Lieutenant Morton L. Avery, Philippine Scouts, who was wounded in action at Dolores River, on January 10.

A force of constabulary commanded by Lieutenant Mohler has killed five sub-leaders of the ladrones in the Island of Negros and beheaded Papa Isio, their leader. Papa Isio was called the scourge of the island. For ten years he was engaged in pillaging haciendas and kidnapping farmers for ransom. A reward of \$2000 was on his head.

Montalón, the Ladron leader, has hamstrung a Batangas native who had shown himself friendly to Americans; the man's lips were also cut off.

Governor Lamothe, of the French Protectorate of Cambodia, was in Manila, officially investigating the Oriental colonies. He says that Americans are pursuing a new theory with extraordinary liberality. The boldest plans are energetically executed. Remarkable activity characterizes our public works. The universal extension of the school system at enormous expense is, perhaps, premature, he says. However, more has been accomplished in the Philippines in five years than in twenty years in any of the other Oriental colonies. He considers that the Philippines have a brighter future than Java, which is more successful from an administration standpoint, but does not elevate the natives.

### DOMESTIC.

More than a million fish eggs and a large consignment of game for breeding purposes will be sent to New Zealand. Ten elk, given by President Roosevelt, are among the animals.

Caught robbing the Brooklyn Navy Yard, James Sebery was shot and instantly killed by Private L. T. Milton, a sentry.

Arrested for arson, sixteen-year-old Raymond Bowman confessed setting fire to eight places at Charleston, S. C. Within ninety minutes an issue of \$75,000,000 four per cent. refunding bonds of the Southern Pacific Railroad were sold in New York City.

New York's grain export trade is threatened by rate war between Gulf and Atlantic ports.

Mrs. Flower, of Pittsburg, Pa., daughter of Charles Lockhart, is ready to go into court and contest the will of her father, which disposes of an estate of \$150,000,000.

The farmers of South Carolina are up-in arms, against the "fertilizer trust," the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company. Some of the legislators would have the State establish a plant to manufacture fertilizers from the phosphate rock owned by the State.

Fifty feet of five-inch iron pipe fell through a skylight into the office of the manager of the Hotel Manhattan, New York City. No one was injured.

New York City advertised for bids for a municipal lighting plant.

Leader Williams again was defeated as a champion of General Miles, forty-three Democrats voting against him.

President Newman, of the New York Central, was elected President of the "Big Four" and Michigan Central Railway Companies, in pursuance of a plan for the consolidation of the Vanderbilt system.

Some investors in the \$5,000,000 Ladue Gold Mining Company, of Yukon, which proved a bubble, talked of suing Senator Depew and others of the original directors.

Arbitrators in the suit of the Reid Company against the Newfoundland Government, granted an award of over \$1,500,000 to the company for the loss of telegraph rights.

Prince Ghica, of Roumania, who has been chosen chief of the Albanian committee, announced that his election marked the beginning of a revolution to free the country.

The agitation in Poland is increasing, strikes having closed the coal mines and sugar factories; troops fired on a mob at Lodz, killing six persons and wounding forty-eight, according to a dispatch from that city.

Americans and Englishmen in Moscow sent their families out of Russia, fearing an impending revolutionary storm.

Kuropatkin resumed the offensive after three days' rest.

Gripenberg asked the Czar to retire him of command of the second army in Manchuria.

The Chilean legation at Paris denies that it has ceded Easter Island to England and that Great Britain has bought Galapagos Islands.

Panama is strictly observing the postal treaty.

## The Markets

### Wholesale Prices Quoted in New York

**MILK.**  
The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 3 1/2c. per quart.  
**BUTTER.**  
Creamery—Western, extra, \$ 29 1/2 @ 30  
Firsts, 27 1/2 @ 28  
Seconds, 25 @ 26  
State dairy tubs, firsts, 24 @ 25  
Imitation creamery, 19 @ 20  
Factory, thirds to firsts, 16 @ 21

**CHEESE.**  
State, full cream, fancy, 11 1/2 @ 12  
Small, 10 @ 11  
Part skims, good to prime, 8 @ 9  
Part skims, common, 7 @ 8  
Full skims, 4 @ 5

**EGGS.**  
Jersey—Fancy, 32 @ 34  
State and Penn., 32 @ 34  
Western—Choice, 28 @ 30  
Southern—Choice, 25 @ 29

**BEANS AND PEAS.**  
Beans—Marrow, choice, 1 @ 2 10  
Medium, choice, 1 @ 2 10  
Pea, choice, 1 7/8 @ 1 80  
Red kidney, choice, 2 7/8 @ 3 80  
White kidney, 2 1/2 @ 3 00  
Yellow eye, 2 07 1/2 @ 2 10  
Black turtle soup, 3 @ 3 25  
Lima, Cal., 3 @ 3 00

**FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.**  
Apples, Baldwin, per bbl., 1 50 @ 2 25  
King, per bbl., 2 50 @ 3 50  
Ben Davis, per bbl., 1 50 @ 2 25  
Greening, per bbl., 3 00 @ 4 00  
Cranberries, C. Cod, per bbl., 8 00 @ 9 00  
Jersey, per bbl., 6 00 @ 6 50

**LIVE POULTRY.**  
Fowls, per lb., 11 @ 12  
Chickens, per lb., 10 @ 11  
Roosters, per lb., 9 @ 10  
Turkeys, per lb., 13 @ 14  
Ducks, per pair, 60 @ 80  
Geese, per pair, 1 25 @ 1 80  
Pigeons, per pair, 20 @ 25

**DRESSED POULTRY.**  
Turkeys, per lb., 17 1/2 @ 20  
Chickens, Philadelphia, 16 @ 20  
Fowls, Western, per lb., 10 @ 13 1/2  
Spring ducks, per lb., 10 @ 14  
Spring geese, per lb., 8 @ 12  
Squabs, per dozen, 2 00 @ 3 25

**HOPS.**  
State, 1904, choice, per lb., 34 @ 37  
Good to prime, per lb., 32 @ 35  
Common, per lb., 30 @ 33  
Pacific Coast, 1904, choice, 32 @ 33  
Good to prime, per lb., 30 @ 31  
Old odds, 13 @ 17

**HAY AND STRAW.**  
Hay, prime, per 100 lb., 82 1/2 @ 84  
No. 1, per 100 lb., 77 1/2 @ 79  
No. 2, per 100 lb., 72 1/2 @ 75  
Clover mixed, per 100 lb., 70 @ 75  
Straw, long rye, 10 1/2 @ 1 10

**VEGETABLES.**  
Potatoes, Jersey, per bbl., 1 25 @ 1 35  
L. I., per 180 lbs., 1 75 @ 1 80  
Sweets, per bbl., 2 50 @ 3 00  
Turnips, per bbl., 60 @ 90  
Tomatoes, per carrier, 1 50 @ 4 00  
Egg plant, per box, 1 50 @ 4 50  
Squash, per box, 1 00 @ 1 75  
Peas, per basket, 2 00 @ 6 00  
Peppers, per basket, 1 00 @ 2 00  
Lettuce, per basket, 50 @ 75  
Cabbages, per ton, 6 00 @ 7 00  
Cucumbers, per crate, 1 50 @ 4 00  
String beans, per basket, 2 00 @ 6 00  
Onions, Ct., Yel., per bbl., 2 75 @ 3 00  
Red, per bbl., 2 50 @ 2 75  
Orange Co., per lb., 2 25 @ 2 50  
Celery, per dozen bunches, 10 @ 40  
Cauliflower, per bbl., 1 00 @ 4 00  
Brussels sprouts, per qt., 10 @ 12  
Spinach, per bbl., 1 50 @ 3 00  
Kale, per bbl., 75 @ 1 25  
Beets, per 100 bunches, 3 00 @ 3 50  
Carrots, per 100 bunches, 3 00 @ 3 50  
Parsley, per 100 bunches, 4 00 @ 7 00  
Watercress, per 100 bunches, 3 50 @ 2 50

**SPICES.**  
Beeswax, per lb., 28 @ 28 1/2  
Maple sugar, per lb., 8 @ 10  
Syrup, per gallon, 10 @ 15  
Honey, clear, per lb., 10 @ 15  
Buckwheat, per lb., 10 @ 11

**GRAIN, ETC.**  
Flour—Winter patents, 5 50 @ 5 85  
Spring patents, 5 85 @ 6 35  
Wheat, No. 1 N. Duluth, 1 27 1/2 @ 1 28  
No. 2 red, 1 22 1/2 @ 1 23 1/2  
Corn, No. 2 white, 82 @ 83  
Oats, mixed, 36 1/2 @ 37  
Clipped, white, 38 @ 41  
Lard, city, 10 @ 6 1/2

**GAME.**  
Ducks, canvas, per pair, 1 00 @ 2 50  
Red head, per pair, 1 00 @ 1 50  
Mallard, per pair, 75 @ 1 00  
Teal, blue wing, 40 @ 60  
Green wing, 35 @ 50  
Rabbits, per pair, 16 @ 40

**LIVE STOCK.**  
Beef, city dressed, 7 @ 9  
Cows, city dressed, 6 @ 15  
Country dressed, 6 @ 12 1/2  
Sheep, per 100 lb., 4 00 @ 5 50  
Lamb, per 100 lb., 7 85 @ 8 00  
Hogs, live, per 100 lb., 5 25 @ 5 25  
Country dressed, per lb., 4 1/2 @ 7 1/2

### TREASURY \$28,600,000 SHORT.

Big Increase in Expenditures During Current Fiscal Year Over Last Year.

Washington, D. C.—There is a deficit of \$28,596,307 in the United States Treasury. The receipts and expenditures for the seven months of the fiscal year ended on January 31, showed total receipts of \$324,060,138, and expenditures of \$349,656,445. In the corresponding months of the last fiscal year the total receipts were \$319,425,543, and the expenditures \$317,851,869, a surplus of \$1,573,674.

For the month closed the total receipts were \$43,410,285, and the expenditures, \$49,627,000, making a deficit for the month of \$6,216,714. For the same month of the last fiscal year the total receipts were \$41,583,379, and the expenditures \$48,440,000, a deficit of \$6,856,621.

Russia's Oil Production.

The petroleum production of Russia last year is expected, when the figures are made public, to show an increase over that of 1903. When it was 75,000,000 barrels. This was thirty-eight per cent. of the world's supply and considerably exceeded the production of the United States east of the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers the same year, which totaled 55,000,000 barrels, or twenty-eight per cent. of the world's supply. The burning quality of American oil is, however, better than the Russian.

### Horse Markets Active.

Great activity is reported from the horse market in National Stock Yards, Ill. Receipts since the first of the new year have been large and yet values have advanced fully \$5 per head on all recognized classes of market animals.

### Africa's Diamond Yield.

The diamond yield of South Africa, which began with \$2500 in 1867 and reached \$18,000,000 in 1888, was \$24,500,000 last year.

## DOINGS IN CONGRESS

### The Senate and Seeds.

The Senate spent much of the day in discussing the policy of distributing ordinary farm and garden seeds by the Agricultural Department. The controversy arose in connection with the consideration of the agricultural bill and from an attack upon the seed, contended that the seed sent out were of the common varieties to be bought of dealers everywhere, and urged that only rare varieties should be supplied free to the people of the country. Their opponents contended that much good was accomplished by the work of the Department. Mr. Pettus, the venerable Alabama Senator, stood with the latter class, and he appealed to his fellow "youthful" Senators not to forget the days when they enjoyed the violets that grew in the flower box on the front porch. The senators participating in the debate were Messrs. Proctor, Lodge, Platt, of Connecticut; Spooner, Hansbrough, McCumber, Teller, Patterson, Bailey, Pettus, Berry, Clay and Latimer. The bill was not completed.

Messrs. Lodge and Proctor both declared the seed provision a "humbug." Mr. Latimer defended the distribution as of great value. Mr. Bailey endorsed Mr. Lodge's view. Mr. Clay asserted that the terms of the provision appropriating \$1,500,000 in the collection and dissemination of information concerning live stock permits the secretary to carry on an export business, and expressed the opinion that there is danger of abuse under an unwise administration. He declared that if so inclined the secretary could buy and dispose of meats.

### Fast Mail Appropriation.

The House voted to leave in the general postoffice appropriation bill the Southern mail appropriation of \$167,000—a bone over which members have been contending since the Fifty-fifth Congress. No question of public policy has this session developed half the intensity of feeling or produced such a display of verbal pyrotechnics as did the parliamentary struggle over his comparatively small item. Generally speaking, the Republicans followed Chairman Overstreet, who had charge of the bill, and accepted as assurance that the amendment was gratuitous, but as usual the majority was swayed by the subject. The opposition came largely from the Texas, Arkansas and North Carolina delegations, but the majority against them, with Republican vote, was overwhelming—much more decisive, in fact, than vote of previous sessions. Of the North Carolina members, Messrs. Page, Pou, Webb and Patterson voted with the opposition, while Messrs. Klutz and Gudgeon voted for the appropriation. Three North Carolina members, the Messrs. Kitchin and Mr. Small, are out of the city, while Mr. Thomas was paired against the appropriation. The vote to strike out the provision was defeated, 77 to 115.

### Debate on Rate Bill.

The long drawn out general debate on the bill creating two states out of the territories of Oklahoma and Indian Territory and New Mexico and Arizona, was concluded with a speech by Mr. Beveridge, which consumed the greater part of the day's session. He reviewed the principal arguments in opposition to the bill, giving special attention to the proposition to unite Arizona and New Mexico. He spoke for almost three hours, and closed amid a cordial burst of applause from the galleries.

Previous to Mr. Beveridge's speech, Mr. Foraker spoke in support of his amendment to eliminate Arizona and New Mexico from the proposition. The only other important business of the day was the receipt through the House managers of the House's replication to Judge Swayne's answer in the impeachment trial. This ceremony lasted ten minutes and at its conclusion the court adjourned until Friday. When the legislative session was resumed, Mr. Beveridge advocated the passage of the bill, reported by the committee on territories, which provides for the creation of two states out of the four remaining territories. Mr. Beveridge based his advocacy of the bill upon the theory that Congress has absolute control of the creation of new states, and in elaborating that idea he said the interests of the nation as a whole were paramount to the wishes to the people of the territories. He declared that the constitution gave Congress power to impose any condition in such legislation.

### End of Statehood Debate.

The fairness of the House rule to all members was declared by Mr. Dalzell to be apparent, since it afforded full opportunity to vote on both bills offered by the two parties. The rule also was demanded by Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio. Mr. Grosvenor in answer to Mr. Chio, of Missouri, was rehearsing the original inter-State commerce legislation when Mr. Gaines, of Tennessee, cried out: "Oh, psaw!" When the laughter which followed had subsided, Mr. Grosvenor indignantly retorted: "That is in keeping with the character of the position he (Gaines) occupies." Mr. Gaines sought to explain that he did not intend to be offensive, but Mr. Grosvenor would not be interrupted.

Mr. Townsend of Michigan, one of the authors of the bill under consideration, and Mr. Richardson, of Alabama, occupied the remainder of the day discussing it, both sounding a note of warning to the railroads that unless they joined hands with Congress in the matter the people would demand more drastic legislation.

"Let the railroad comply with this law," said Mr. Townsend, "and voluntarily correct any evils not covered by this bill, and it will be well with them. Let them oppose its just provisions and they will but accumulate troubles against the day of judgment."

Before taking his seat Mr. Townsend in reply to Mr. Richardson, of Alabama, was positive in the assertion that the bill, in connection with the so-called Elkins act, would reach the private car lines.

Mr. Richardson, of Alabama, said the demand for legislation to regulate freight rates had come in such an earnest way that Congress could not for a moment disregard it, but he could not sell against engaging in hasty or hostile legislation. He was particularly antagonistic to the feature of the bill under consideration, providing for a special court to pass upon rates, maintaining that it was a departure from the judicial system of the government.

## OFFICIAL HAS BEEN KILLED

Russian Officer Falls Victim to Angry Populace

## HE WAS A FINNISH PROCURATOR

A Prominent Member of the Government Party Falls Before the Bullets of a Caller at His Residence in Helsinki—Deceased's Son Shoots Down Assassin, Who Now Lies Guarded in a Hospital.

Helsingfors, By Cable.—Sofselon Soininen, Procurator General of Finland, who, before he was ennobled, was known by the name of Johnson, was assassinated Monday by a young man, whose identity up to the present time has not been determined. Soininen's son was also wounded. The motive of the crime apparently was purely political, the slain official being a prominent member of the government party.

The murderer appeared at the Procurator's residence at 11 o'clock Monday and sent in a card bearing the name of Alexandre Gadde, who is in the Russian service. The young man, who was smartly dressed in an officer's uniform, was promptly admitted to the official's private study, and on his entrance fired four shots from a revolver, one of the shots piercing the breast of the Procurator, who expired almost immediately. His son, hearing the shots, rushed in from an adjoining room and fired three or four shots at his father's assailant, whose right leg was broken below the knee by a bullet. He was also slightly wounded in the shoulder, and a finger of his left hand was struck. The assassin fired the one bullet remaining in his revolver at Soininen's son, wounding him slightly in the calf of the right leg. He then endeavored to escape, but fell unconscious to the floor in the ante-room. There he was seized. Dr. Wasasterna was called immediately, but found the Procurator beyond need of his services. The assassin was removed to the surgical hospital, where he lies guarded by police, answering no questions, and evidently unconscious. His recovery, however, is thought to be certain.

Up to the present, the authorities have been unable to identify him.